(b) the quantity of the wheat imported from U.S.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 2.01 million tonnes.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: There was a news item that the wheat imported last year was unfit for human consumption. I would like to know the standards of foodgrains fit for human consumption and up to what tolerance limit you allow, what percentage of tolerance under Food Adulteration Act is allowed, whether it is 4 per cent or 5 per cent, and whether there was difference in the reports of various laboratories on this issue.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: All the imports of grains were within the PFA parameters. So, there is no question...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: There is a difference in laboratory reports.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Even that is within the parameters fixed by the PFA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of the NCR Plan for Delhi

*642. SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some doubts were recently expressed about the successful implementation of the National Capital Region Plan for Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the successful implementation of the NCR Plan for Delhi

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to the concept of National Capital Region. A development plan for the NCR, known as the Regional Plan—2001, has since been formulated and adopted by the National Capital Region Planning Board and has come into operation from January, 1989.

The Regional Plan 2001 proposes an inter-related set of policies for providing for settlement pattern detailed land-uses, a regional transport network development of physical and social infrastructure and identification of priority towns for their induced development to help contain migration to Delhi. The detailed investment plan for implementing these policies is under preparation. The implementation will be through combination of regulatory and development actions. Responsibility for implementation is shared between the State Governments of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan, the Union Territory of Delhi and concerned Ministries of the Central Gvernment.

Self-employment Scheme for Unemployed youth

*44. SHRI .K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored self-employment schemes which have been introduced in different States;

(b) the central assistance being provided to the unemployed youth under these schemes;

(c) whether the State Governments are also providing assistance to the unemployed youth under those schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d) From the information available the following Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented for the promotion of self employment:—

(1) *Strengthening of employment exchanges/*UEIGBs for promotion of self employment.*

This is a staff scheme regarding creation of a cell in employment exchanges, presently in operation in 28 selected ditricts with the objective of creating awarness among job seekers, motivating them to take up self-employment and assisting them to obtain necessary inputs required for setting up self-employment ventures from different sources. The expenditure on salaries is to be borne by the Central Government subject to a limit of Rs. 60,000/- per district, per annum, and all other expenditure is to be borne by State Governments.

(2) *Science and Tchcnology Entrepreneurship development* (S.T.E.D.)

The objective of the scheme is to provide integrated information and guidance to prospective entrepreneurs belonging to the Science & Technology stream on the potential opportunities based on untapped/ unutilised resources to generate more employment opportunities. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 54.48 lakhs have been given for the implementation of the scheme during the 7th Plan period in 12 districts located in 11 States. The State Governments concern do not provide assistance under the scheme but are the implementing agencies.

(3) *Integrated Rural Development Programme*:

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to assist the families below the poverty line in the rrual areas to cross this line by taking up self-employment ventures. It aims to achieve this by providing income generating assets including working capital, where necessary to the target group families through a package of assistance including subsidy and institutional credit. This scheme is funded by the Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis. Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) are two important components of IRDP.

2. The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth to take up self-employment. The cost towards stipend, honorarium, raw material supply of tool kit, etc. are met out of the IRDP allocation.

3. The Programme-Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, seeks to provide income generating activities to women which will have a positive impact on the economic and National status of the family. Each women group is given one time grant of Rs. 15,000/- which is shared equally by the Government of India, State Government and the UNICEF. In the case of Union Territories the Government of India contributes Rs. 10,000/- and UNICEF Rs. 5,000/-.

(4) *Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth*:

This scheme was introduced in 1983 for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth who have passed Matriculation or its equivalent examination and are in the age group of 18 to 35 years. Composite loans not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- in respect of industrial venture, Rs. 25,000 for service ventures and Rs. 15,000 for business (trading) ventures is provided to the beneficiaries under the programme A capital subsidy equivalent to 25 per cent of the assitance sanctioned is

* University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.

available to the beneficiaries from the Government of India through the banks. A minimum of 30 per cent sanctions are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(5) *Self employment programme for urban poor (SEPUP)*:

Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched from September 1, 1986. Under this programme, one beneficiaries for every 300 population (1981 census) is to be assisted at each urban Centre. Persons whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 600/- per month are eligible for assistance to undertake any economically viable activity. A borrower is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 5,000/- at an interest rate of 10 per cent per annum. A capital subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the amount of assistance is provided by the Central Government. No collateral security or third party guarantee or margin money is needed.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats

*47. DR. MHOD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats allotted to those persons who got their flats booked with the DDA during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and till December 31st of the current financial year alongwith the year in which the booking had been done;

(b) the number of flats booked during the period but still not allotted and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when these flats are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No person was registered for allotment of a flat during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. Hence, there is no question of allotment of any flats to such persons.

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(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Progress of Mass Rapid Transport System in Delhi

*48. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date when Government had initiated steps to meet the requirement of Mass Rapid Transport System for Delhi and what are their outlines and salient features;

(b) to what extent Delhi's requirements have been fulfilled so far in this regard and with what results and ease for the commuters;

(c) what further proposals for Mass Rapid Transport System have been formulated to meet the problems of Delhi commuters and at what stage each one rests presently;

(d) what is the proposed time-schedule to fulfil the proposal; and

(e) the estimated cost when such proposal was first formulated and the present revised estimate?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (e) At present Delhi's requirement of mass transport is being almost entirely met by buses only. Therefore the Government attaches high priority for the introduction of a suitable Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi. A number of proposals containing a variety of options relating to alignment, technology and related matters have been mooted from time to time but a final decision has not been taken in the mater so far. In the circumstances it is not possible to indicate the cost of the system and the time required for its implementation.